तदनुसार, जल संरक्षण एवं सम्पूर्ति योजनाओं को तैयार कर लिया गया है और भारत सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार ने राज्य के सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्रों में वैज्ञानिक तरीकों की मार्फत जल संरक्षण, भूमि संरक्षण और सम्पूर्ति उपायों को शुरु करने के लिए राजीव गांधी वाटरशैड मिशन स्थापित किया है। निर्माण कार्यों को सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 340 खण्डों के 440 मिनी वाटरशैडों के 2000 गांवों में शुरु किया गया है।

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) राज्य सरकार ने 3536.98 लाख रुपये की अनुमानित लागत की 9 योजनाओं को प्रस्तुत किया है।

(ङ) और (च) राज्य सरकार से योजनाओं में संशोधन करने का अनुरोध किया गया है जिसे उनके प्राप्त होने पर अनुमोदन हेतु विचार किया जाएगा।

GAP in Demand and Supply of Power

1810. DR. D. MASTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is 30,000 MW gap in demand and supply of power in the country;

(b) whether the Ninth Five Year Plan Projections of 50,000 MW power are likely to be achieved; and

(c) what extra precautions Government are taking to ensure that unlike the Eight Five Year Plan, the Ninth Five Year Plan Projections are realised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINSITRY OF PWOER (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) No, Sir. During June, 1996 against a requirement of 59702 MW, the avilability was 47840 MW resulting in a peak power shortage of 11,862 MW.

(b) and (c) The capacity addition programme for the 9th Five Year Plan (1997—2002) of the entire country is yet to be finalised. To expedite the clearances of the projects to be taken up for execution during the Ninth Plan. Government has streamlined and simplified the proccdures.

National Commission on Urbanisation

1811. SHRI NAGENDRA NATH OJHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had appointed a National Commission on Urbanisation which submitted its report in 1988;

(b) if so, what were the main recommendations; and

(c) the details of the follow-up action taken on the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN AFFAIRS AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. U. VENKATESHWARLU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Commission on Urbanisation had made the following major recommendations:—

1. Consolidating, strengthening and expanding the economic and physcial base of 329 identified urban centres falling into 49 Spatial Priority Urbanisation Regions.
2. Increasing the share of 4% in the late 80's to 8% for the urban sector in the total Plan allocation.
3. Encouraging self-employment of urban poor by an appropriate credit support programme and urban poverty alleviation measures.
4. Setting up of banking institutions to augment inflow of institutional finance for urban development.
5. Increasing the supply of serviced land and low cost shelter improving the upgrading slums and conserving the existing housing stock.
6. Amendment of Urban Land (Ceiling and Regualtions) Act, 1976 in order to bring larger supply of land into market.
7. Amendment of existing Rent Control Legislation to limit tenancy protection to the poor and existing

tenancies and to provide annual revision of rents.

8. Reorganisation of the existing Municipal structure and improving the financial position of the local Bodies.

9. Setting up of State Government Finance Commissions for adequate devolution of resources from the state Governments to local bodies.

(c) The Recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation which have been implemented:

1. National Housing Bank has been set up to mobilise savings and increase availability of funds for Housing.

2. A separate infrastructure wing has been opened in HUDCO for providing funds for infrastructural development by various local bodies/state agencies.

3. Scheme of Integrated Development of Small & Medium Towns (IDSMT) revamped to assist selected small and medium towns emerge as regional growth centres.

4. Schemes of Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY), Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP) and Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PMIUPEP) launched to address poverty alleviation and eradication issues.

5. Formulation of Housing Policy with specific reference to the needs of poor.

6. On the basis of the recommendations of National Commission on Urbanisation, Model Rent Control Legislation has been framed.

7. Centrally sponsored scheme of infrastructure development in Mega cities launched to assist selected cities with more than 4 million population as per 1991 census.

8. Constitution (74th) amendment Act, 1992, enacted to usher in municipal decentralisation.

9. A National Task Force on Urban Perspective and Policy set up by the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and Planning Commission to address urban policy issues in the long/medium term and in the context of the 9th Plan.

Oil subsidy scheme for the Export Oriented deep-sea fishing fleet at Visakhapatnam

1812. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider an oil subsidy scheme for the export-oriented deep sea fishing fleet based at Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether it is a fact that a scheme for excise subsidy on oil was in force earlier for deep sea fishing trawlers; and

(c) if so, what steps are proposed to be taken to restore this oil subsidy scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI DILIP KUMAR RAY): (a) A scheme for reimbursement of a part of the cost of fuel consumed by deep fishing vessels exporting atleast 25% of the catches has been implemented from January, 1991. However, operation of this scheme has been kept in abeyance from 1st March, 1996.

(b) and (c) Some deep sea fishing vessels operating under 100% EOU scheme are given excise duty concession on high speed diesel.